

1/1

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

03-099952

(43) Date of publication of application: 25.04.1991

(51)Int.Cl.

B60R 1/00

B60R 21/00 HO4N 7/18

(21)Application number: 01-234612

(71)Applicant: NISSAN MOTOR CO LTD

之2)Date of filing:

12.09.1989

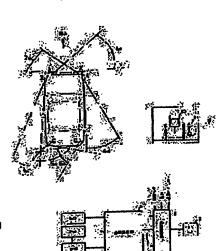
(72)Inventor: NOSO KAZUNORI

# (54) SURROUNDING SITUATION MONITOR FOR VEHICLE

# (57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To correctly recognize the relative position to obstacles around a vehicle by converting the images from cameras installed on the vehicle into other coordinates by perspective conversion, synthesizing the converted images into one image in relation with the image of the vehicle, and display it on a display.

CONSTITUTION: Multiple cameras 1-6 are buried on a vehicle 10 to cover the surrounding environment of the Chicle 10 with respective irradiation ranges (visual fields) 1a-6a, e.g., two each on front and rear bumpers and one each on front winkers. Images from cameras 1-N are inputted to an image converting section 7 and converted into other coordinates by perspective conversion then synthesized into one image by an image display section 9. The synthesized



BINDS BYE

NO Rea

image is displayed on a TV monitor 9 installed at a driver's seat. A high-speed processor capable of processing the images of cameras in parallel is stored in the image converting section 7. The image display section 8 concurrently depicts the position of the vehicle 10, and the display position is displaced according to the operation state.

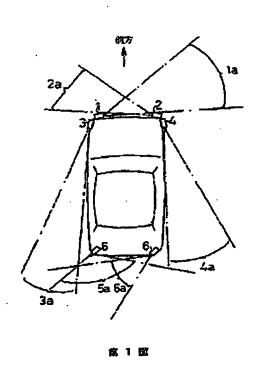
## LEGAL STATUS

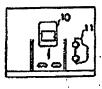
[Date of request for examination]

関係が建設は持つる状となるとはあるがあれてのだったが、ちょうというと

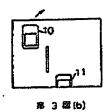
# 特別平3-99952 (4)

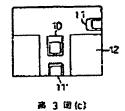
## 1. 2.3.4.5.8:カメラ

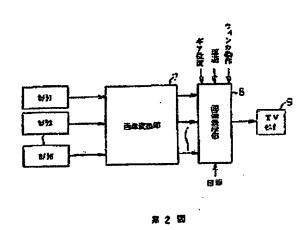




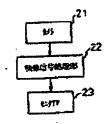
14 3 図(a)



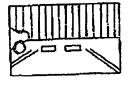




(B(SIE) 21 22,23 Es 5 is (a)



# 5 B (b)



第5四(2)

### ⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

10 特許出願公開

# ◎ 公開特許公報(A) 平3-99952

@Int. Cl. 5

識別配号

庁内整理番号

❸公開 平成3年(1991)4月25日

B 60 R 1/00 21/00 H 04 N 7/18 7812-3D C 7626-3D J 7033-5C

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全5頁)

❷発明の名称

車両用周囲状況モニタ

②特 願 平1-234612

**20出 願 平1(1989)9月12日** 

@発明者 農宗

神奈川県横浜市神奈川区宝町2番地 日産自動車株式会社

内

勿出 願 人 日産自動車株式会社

神奈川県横浜市神奈川区宝町2番地

邳代 理 人 弁理士 三好 秀和

外1名

#### 明 和 魯

#### 1. 発明の名称

車両用周囲状況モニタ

#### 2. 特許請求の範囲

車両に設置された1台または複数台のカメラと、 該カメラより入力された画像を透視変換により他 の座標に変換する手段と、該変換画像を自車の画 像との関連において1枚の画像に合成する手段と、 該画像を乗員に表示するディスプレイとを有する ことを特徴とする車両用周囲状況モニタ。

#### 3. 発明の詳細な説明

[発明の目的]

(産業上の利用分野)

この発明はテレビ(TV)カメラ(本明細書では単にカメラと称するが映像を得るものであればカメラの種類は問わない。)により東両周囲の環境情報として他車の位置、障害物の状況、センタライン等を運転者に表示する装置に関する。

(従来の技術)

従来の車両用モニタとしては、例えば第5図に示すようなものがある。これは、車両の後方にカメラ21を車室内で後ろ向きに設置し(第5図(な5図(なかり、得た画像を映像信号処理部22で画像左右の変換のため反転し(第5図(b))、モニタエV23に表示し、第5図(c)の如きいわゆる後方画像を得てモニタリングするシステムである。この画像を見て自車がバック可能かどうかを運転者は知ることができる。

#### (発明が解決しようとする課題)

しかしながら、このような従来の車両用モニタにあっては、第5図(c )のように後方のの変を単に表示する装置であり、自車と障害物とのののののである。自車周囲の環境を把握するためには、カメラ1台では不十分であり、またカメラ白数を増加してモニタ台数を増しても、各項は、ラの相互関係位置を意識しなければ十分な環境とのができないという問題点があった。この発明は、自車と周囲環境との位置関係を十分認識でき

これにより適切な運転措置をとることができる車 両用周囲状況モニタを提供し、もって前記問題点 を解決することを目的とする。

#### [発明の構成]

(課題を解決するための手段)

この発明は、かかる目的を違成するため、車両に設置された1台または複数台のカメラと、該カメラより入力された画像を透視変換により他の座標に変換する手段と、該変換画像を自車の画像との関連において1枚の画像に合成する手段と、該画像を乗員に表示するディスプレイとを有するものとした。

(作用)

カメラ 画像を例えば 平面 座標上の 画像に 変換しこの 座標上に 自車をその 原点にあるように 表示する。 車両の 乗員はこの ディスプレイを みることにより 自車の 進行方向 と 周囲状況 との 関係が分るの で 適確な 処置を とることが できる。

(実施例)

以下、この発明の一実施例を第1図~第4図

また第3 (c) 図は、交差点手前に停取したと きの例で、塀12があって見通しのきかない交差 点で他車11があるため停取しようとする時のも のであり、後方の別の車11 もいることが表示 されているものである。

第4図は、第2図の画像変換部7の処理のフロ ーチャートで、これによりその処理を説明する。 に示す図面に基づいて説明する。

第2図は、第1図のカメラ映写画像の処理装置の構成を示すプロック図で、画像変換部7には、各カメラ1~Nからの画像が入力され透視変換により他の座標に変換され、画像表示部8で1枚の画像に合成される。そして運転席に設置されたTVモニタ9に表示する。画像変換部7は、カメラ合数Nだけの画像が並列処理できる高速プロセッ

カメラ1~Nまでの画像を同時に画像変換部7に入力し、その画像をA! (x , y ) とする。! はカメラの番号を表わす。次にN個の画像の透視変換 (座標変換)を並列に行い、変換後の画像をB! (x , y ) とすると、

$$X = \frac{a_{1} X + b_{1} Y + c_{1}}{d_{1} X + e_{1} Y + f_{1}}$$

$$Y = \frac{g_{1} X + h_{1} Y + h_{1}}{d_{1} X + e_{1} Y + f_{1}}$$

で表される。ここで a , , b , , c , , d , , e , , f , , g , , h , , k , はカメラの焦点距離、カメラの設置位置(自車との角度、路面との角度など)によって決定されるパラメータであり、一旦設置すれば、一意に決まるものであるから、一旦設置すれば、一意に決まるものであるから、予めこれを求め記憶しておけばよい。透視変換は、カメラのスクリーン座標から路面(平面)座標(車両中央を原点、車両進行左右側を X 軸、車両進行方向を Y 軸)に変換するものである。

次に画像表示部8において、上記座標に変換さ

れた各画像を構成する。それには、まずウインカ動作、ギヤ位度及び車速に応じて自車をどのあたりに表示するかを決め、その座標を(Xo, Yo)とする。次にモニタ画像C(X, Y)をクリアし、(Xo, Yo)を中心に自車のイラストを描画する。次に、カメラ変換画像Bi(X, Y)(iー1~N:カメラ数)をC(X, Y)に転送する。この際、視野の重なる領域については、その激度の平均値をおくようにする。すなわち、次のようにすればよい。

C(X, Y) =

B:  $(X - X \circ, Y - Y \circ) \cdots C (X,$ 

Y) = 0のとき

C (X, Y)  $\cdots \cdots$  B (X - Xo, Y - Yo)

= 0 のとき

1/2 (C (X, Y) + Bi (X - Xo,

Y-Yo)) …その他のとき

ここに

 $1 = 1 \sim N$ 

X-1 - Mx (表示画像の横方向画素数)

また、夜間、赤外線カメラを使用すれば、照度 不十分の場合でも障害物の認識が容易にできる。 [発明の効果]

以上説明してきたように、この発明によれば、 その構成を、東両に設置された1台または複数透視の構成を、東両に設置された1台または像を変換により他の座標に変換する手段と、該面像との関連において1枚の画像との関連において1枚の画像を発展に表示するがよるでは、後世界をもある。 を称よく認識でき、これにより乗りは適ななのできるという効果が得られる。 4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明のカメラ配置の一例を示す東岡の平而図、第2図は本発明の装置の構成プロック図、第3図は、本発明のTVモニタ表示結果の例で(a)は後退時、(b)は右ウインカ作動時、(c)は停車時の場合の画像図、第4図は第2図のプロック図の画像処理のフローチャート図、第

Y=1-My (表示 画像の 擬方向の 画 柔数) 以上により、 画像 C (X, Y) に 各カメラの変 換画像と自車イラスト 画像とを一緒に表示できる。

運転者(その他の乗員)は、以上の表示ディスプレイをみることにより、第3図(a)の後退時とか(b)の右折レーン移動時とか、又は(c)の見通しのきかない交差点通過時とかに、以後の挙動を適切に行なうことができるものである。なお、変換座標は路面上の斜め軸を基準にしても良く、又その座標は路面上に限定されず、例えば路面上のある高さの平面上でもよいものである。

更にギヤ位置やウインカ動作状況により、TV モニタの自取の表示位置を中心よりずらして表示することができることにより、見たい環境状況の領域を広く表示できる。また、高速時は、TVモニタの画像を縮小して表示し、表示領域を広く表示することにより、さらに効果的な画像をうることができる。

また、カラーTVを使用してカラー表示すれば、 物体を認識し易くすることができる。

5 図は従来例の図で、(a)はTVカメラ配置図、(b)は処理構成図、(c)は画像図の一例である。

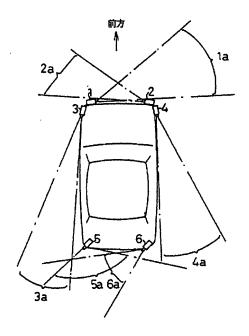
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 … カメラ

7… 画像変換部

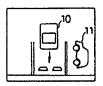
8… 画像表示部 9… TVモニタ

代理人弁理士 三 好 秀 和

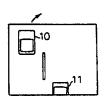
## 1.2.3.4.5.6:カメラ



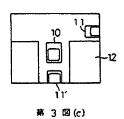
第1図

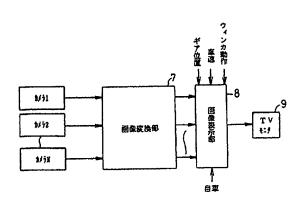


第 3 図(a)

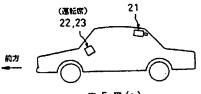


第3图(b)

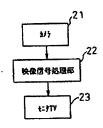




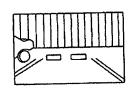
第2図



第 5 図(a)

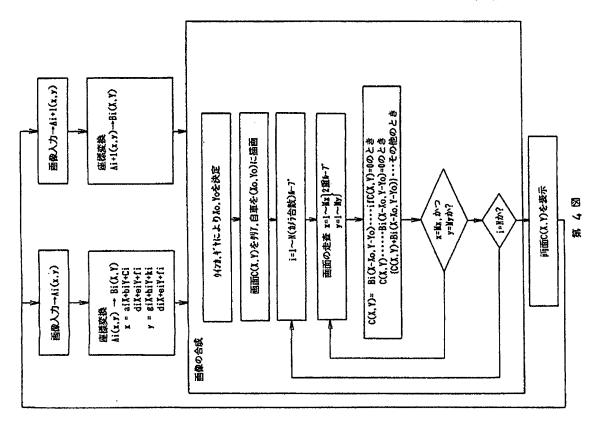


新 S 図 (b)



第 5 🖾 (c)

# 特閒平3-99952 (5)



(19) [Issuing Country]

Japan Patent Office (JP)

(12) [Publication Type]

Patent Publication (A)

(11) [Publication Number]

JP, H03-99952, A

(43) [Publication Date]

April 25, 1991

(51) [International Patent		[Identification Number]	[JPO File Number]
Classification	n Revision 5]		
B60R	1/00		7812-3D
	21/00	С	7626-3D
H04N	7/18	J	7033-5C

[Examination Request]

Not Yet Requested

[Number of Claims]

1

[Number of Pages]

5

(54) [Title of the Invention]

VEHICLE SURROUNDING MONITOR

(21) [Application Number]

Patent Application (1989) 234612

(22) [Filling Date]

September 12, 1989

(72) [Inventor]

Kazunori NOSO c/o Nissan Motors

2, Takaracho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi,

Kanagawa-ken, Japan

(71) [Applicant]

Nissan Motors Co., Ltd.

2, Takaracho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi,

Kanagawa-ken, Japan

(74) [Agent]

Patent Attorney

Hidekazu MIYOSHI et al.

## PROFESSIONAL SPECIFICATION

#### TITLE OF THE INVENTION

#### VEHICLE SURROUNDING MONITOR

## 2. CLAIMS

A vehicle surrounding monitor, characterised by having one or multiple camera units mounted on a vehicle; means of transforming images captured by said camera units into other coordinate system using perspective transformation; means of compositing multiple transformation images into a single image relative to the image of the vehicle; and a display that shows said image to an occupant of the vehicle.

# 3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[The Purpose of the Invention]

(Industrial Application)

This invention relates to an apparatus for displaying the information of vehicle surroundings including the position of other vehicles, obstacles, and the road center-line for the driver by using television (TV) camera units (herein called as a "camera unit", however any types of camera may be used as long as they capture pictures.

(Description of the Prior Art)

As conventional vehicle monitors, for example a monitor shown in Fig. 5 is available. This is a monitoring system in which the camera unit 21 is installed in the vehicle interior facing rearward as shown in Fig. 5 (a) to capture an image, which is mirror reversed by the picture signal processor 22 (Fig. 5 (b)), and is displayed in the monitor TV 23, obtaining so-called a "rear view image" as shown in Fig. 5 (c). Viewing this image enables the driver to determine whether it is safe to drive backward or not.

(Problem(s) to be solved by the Invention)

However, with such a conventional vehicle monitor described above, which is a device simply displays a rear view image as shown in Fig. 5 (c), it is hard for the driver to have a sense of distance between the vehicle and an obstacle, wherein a single camera unit is insufficient to gain situational awareness of the vehicle's surroundings, and moreover, it is difficult for the driver to sufficiently gain the situational awareness of surroundings without being aware of the correlation of every camera units utilized when the number of monitors is increased by adding

more camera units, and consequently, there has been a problem with the driver unable to take appropriate driving measures. This invention aims at offering a vehicle surrounding monitor which allows the driver to be sufficiently aware of the positional relationship between the vehicle and the surroundings whereby the driver can take appropriate driving measures, by which the aforementioned problem is solved.

[Constitution of Invention]

(Means for Solving the Problem)

In order to attain this purpose, this invention is constituted by using one or multiple camera units mounted on a vehicle; means of transforming images captured by said camera units into other coordinate system using perspective transformation; means of compositing multiple transformation images into a single image relative to the image of the vehicle; and a display that shows said image to an occupant of the vehicle.

(Function)

A camera image for example is transformed into an image on a plane coordinate system, on the coordinate origin of which the image of the vehicle is displayed. Since viewing this display allows the vehicle occupant to be aware of relationship between the vehicle's traveling direction and the situational surroundings, the occupant can take appropriate measures.

Neveria.

(Example)

Hereinafter, one embodiment of this invention is explained based on drawings shown in Fig. 1 - Fig. 4.

Fig. 1 is a plain view of the vehicle equipped with camera units of this invention. Firstly it is constituted in such that the multiple camera units 1 - 6 having the projection ranges (fields of view) of 1a- 6a respectively are installed in the manner with which to cover the vehicle-surrounding environment as much as possible. That is, 2 units each at front and rear bumpers, 1 unit each at front winkers are mounted. Alternatively, rear combi lamps may be installed instead of camera units at a rear bumper. Inputting a reflected image into the camera unit by placing a mirror in front of the camera lens allows for easier installation of camera units, which in turn increases the level of freedom in shaping the images. In addition, the number of camera units to be installed may be one or more, and

\*

moreover camera units should be installed slightly downward placing more importance on the road surface.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the constitution of the camera's projection image processing device in Fig. 1, in which images captured by the camera units 1 - N are entered into the image transformation part 7, in which the images are transformed into other coordinate system by perspective transformation and further composited into a single image at the image display part 8. The resulting image is displayed on the TV monitor 9, which is mounted at the driver seat. It is preferable that the image transformation part 7 has a built-in high-speed processor capable of parallel processing images captured by "N" camera units. At the image display part 8, the vehicle position is plotted by a simultaneous illustration, however the position at which the vehicle is displayed may be adjusted and moved from the coordinate origin according to the signals based on the gear position, the vehicle speed and the winker operation, so that the wider vehicle surrounding environment area can be viewed. Fig. 3 shows an example of the display results on these screens all of which are displayed on the plane

the gear position, the vehicle speed and the winker operation, so that the wider vehicle surrounding environment area can be viewed. Fig. 3 shows an example of the display results on these screens, all of which are displayed on the plane (road surface) coordinate system. Fig. 3a shows a vehicle in reverse gear (in the arrow direction), in which the vehicle 10 is statically displayed at the upper center and the other vehicle 11 adjacent to the vehicle is displayed in the side view. Fig. 3b shows a vehicle during the right winker operation, in which the other vehicle 11 at the rear side and in the same direction of the vehicle can be displayed assuming the lane change (in the arrow direction) to the right.

Moreover, Fig. 3c shows an example of a vehicle stopped at the junction where the view was obstructed by the wall 12 and due to the other vehicle 11, the vehicle is about to stop wherein another vehicle 11' at the rear side of the vehicle is also displayed.

Fig. 4 is a processing flow chart of the image transformation part 7 in Fig. 2, by which the processing is explained.

The images captured by the camera units 1 - N are simultaneously entered into the image transformation part 7 and the resulting image is defined as A1 (X, Y). "1" denotes the camera unit number. Then the perspective transformation (coordinate transformation) of "N" images is carried out in parallel, and the resulting image is defined as B1 (X, Y), based on which the following equations:

B1(X, Y) = A1(X, Y)

can be obtained. In this formula, A1, b1, c1, d1, e1, f1, g1, h1, and k1 denote the focal length of camera unit, which is a parameter defined by the installation position of each camera unit (an angle against the vehicle, an angle against the road surface etc.), which is uniquely defined upon the installation and can be memorized. The perspective transformation converts the screen coordinate system of camera unit into the road surface (plane) coordinate system wherein the vehicle center is at the coordinate origin, left and right sides of the vehicle traveling direction is plotted on X-axis, and the vehicle traveling direction is plotted on Y-axis.

Then, at the image display part 8, each image transformed into the above mentioned coordinate system is constituted.

In order to do so, firstly the display position of the vehicle is determined according to the winker operation, the gear position and the vehicle speed, defining the coordinate as (X0,Y0). Then the monitor image C (X,Y) is cleared and the vehicle is illustrated around the center point (X0,Y0). Then the camera transformation image B1 (X,Y) (I=1-N): a number of camera units) is transferred to C (X,Y).

At this conjuncture, as for the overlapping fields of view, the average value of the density can be assigned. That is, following equations are applicable.

$$C(X,Y) = B1(X - X0,Y - Y0)$$
 when  $C(X,Y) = 0$ .

$$C(X,Y) = C(X,Y)$$
, when B1  $(X - X0,Y - Y0) = 0$ .

$$C(X,Y) = 1/2(C(X,Y) + B1(X - X0,Y - Y0))$$
 in other cases.

Hereto.

I = 1 - N

X = 1 - Mx (number of pixels of display images in the lateral direction )

Y = 1 - My (number of pixels of display images in the vertical direction )

Based on the above, both of transformed images from camera units and the illustrated image of the vehicle can be displayed together on the image C (X,Y).

Thus, viewing the above display enables the driver (and other occupants) to appropriately prepare for: backing a vehicle in Fig. 3a; changing a lane to the

right-turn lane in Fig 2b; or passing through an impenetrable junction. In addition, the transformation coordinate is not limited on the road surface only, but for example, a plane at a certain height on the road surface may also be included.

Furthermore, since the position at which the vehicle is displayed may be adjusted and moved from the center (coordinate origin) according to the conditions such as the gear position and the winker operation, the wider vehicle surrounding environment area can be displayed. Moreover, during the high speed driving, the TV monitor image can be reduced to display wider area, by which more effective images can be obtained.

Moreover, a color TV may be used to display images in color, whereby objects are more recognizable.

Moreover, at night, an infrared camera may be used to easily identify obstacles under insufficient illumination.

(The Effect of the Invention)

As described herein above, since the constitution according to this invention comprises of one or multiple camera units mounted on a vehicle; means of transforming images captured by said camera units into other coordinate system using perspective transformation; means of compositing multiple transformation images into a single image relative to the image of the vehicle; and a display that shows said image to an occupant of the vehicle, the correlation between the vehicle and the situational surroundings can be better recognized, thereby the occupant can take appropriate measures effectively.

### 4. BRIEF EXPLANATION OF DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a plain view of a vehicle showing an example of the positioning of camera units according to this invention; Fig. 2 is the configuration block diagram of the apparatus according to this invention; Fig. 3 is an example of TV monitor display result according to this invention wherein (a) shows a vehicle in reverse gear, (b) shows a vehicle during the right winker operation, and (c) shows the image of a vehicle stopped; Fig. 4 is a image processing flow chart of a block diagram in Fig. 2; Fig. 5 shows an conventional example wherein (a) is an arrangement plan of TV camera units; (b) is a processing configuration drawing; and (c) is an example of images.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: Camera unit

7: Image transformation part

8: Image display part

9: TV monitor

[Agent]Patent Attorney

Hidekazu MIYOSHI

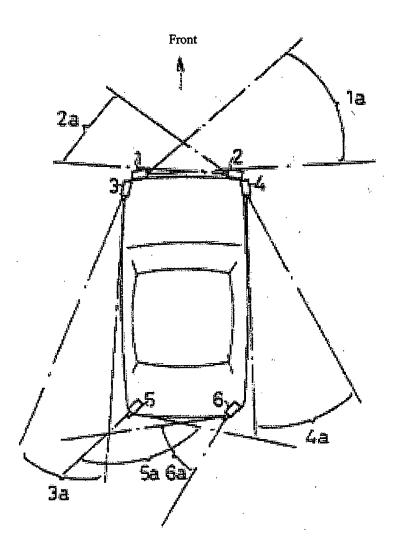


Fig.1

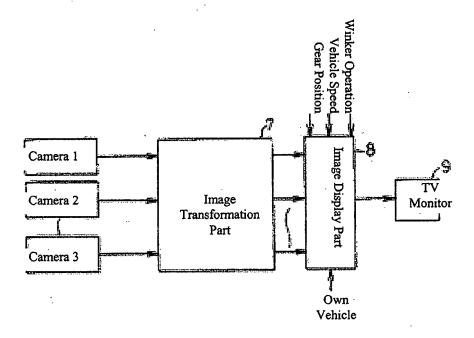


Fig. 2

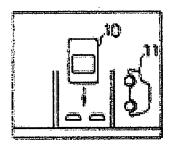


Fig. 3a

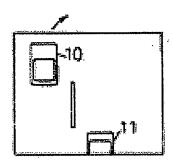


Fig. 3b

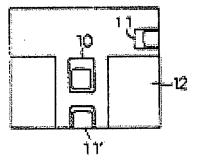
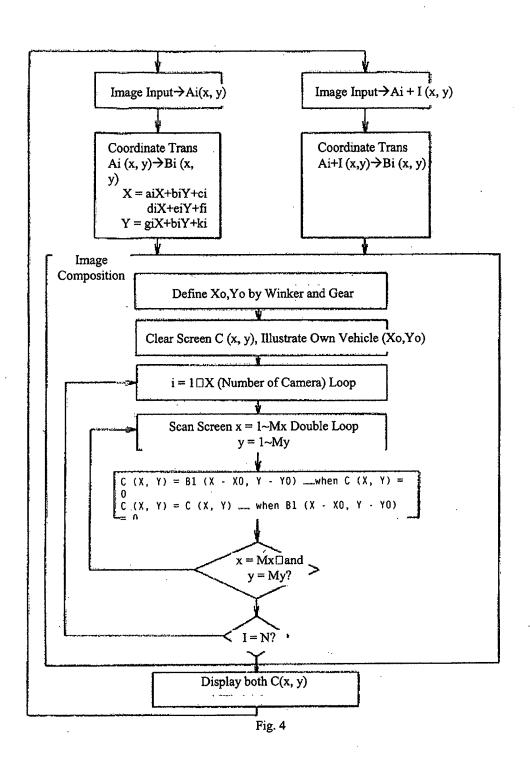


Fig. 3c



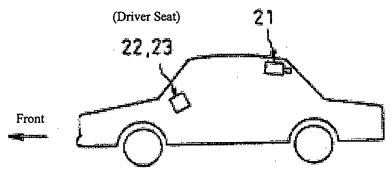


Fig. 5a

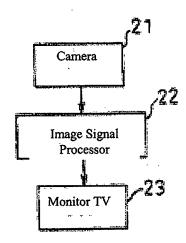


Fig. 5b

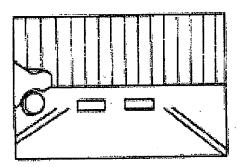


Fig. 5c